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the volume has considerable value. The careful painstaking analysis of the nature of corruption with the concomitant evils involved, the fair and accurate presentation of the evidence which has been so sensationally exploited in the magazines and the definitely sustained conclusion that the many exposures of recent times are an evidence of a keener moral sense rather than an indication of a progressive degeneration of American life along mercenary lines—all combine to furnish in this volume a series of studies of timely interest.

CHARLES G. HAINES.

*Introduction to Political Science.* By RAYMOND GARFIELD GETTELL. (New York: Ginn and Company, 1910. Pp. xx, 421.)

"The chief purpose of this book is to combine, in brief compass, the essentials of political science . . . and, by showing the inter-relations among the various divisions of the subject, to bring out more clearly the essential unity of the state . . . outlining and suggesting the origin, development, organization, and activities of the state." The "volume aims to add little to the sum total of human knowledge." The purpose which the author thus indicates in his preface seems to be fairly well achieved, and a book has resulted which, for the sort of student the author has had in mind, will doubtless prove satisfactory. The nature of the task has made it necessary to deal very briefly with a large number of subjects, but at the head of each chapter one finds a list of references to further discussion of the topics of the chapter; and at the beginning of the book two lists of "general references,"—one containing 247 titles of books and the other 35 titles of periodicals. The references seem to be carefully selected.

It is difficult to understand, however, why any faculty should prescribe or any undergraduate student elect a course for which this book would be the text,—a course in which must be covered in one year the nature of the state, including such topics as its physical basis, its theory, municipal law, international and constitutional law, the machinery of federal and state government, including political parties, colonial government, and a number of other things. Such a course must certainly imply a large amount of theorizing on a very narrow basis of information. Assuming that the college year of less

than forty weeks is to be devoted to a book of 400 pages, two weeks or less must suffice for the content of international law to which the author devotes twenty pages. The average undergraduate, after five recitations on the content of international law would still know nothing about it, and would therefore have no data on which to make inductions as to the "essential unity" of the state. Nevertheless, colleges do offer such courses, and to them this volume is commended.

An English scholar recently criticised our system of education and its tendency to give a smattering knowledge of a large number of things and a control of none of them. Is not his criticism largely justified by the sort of study of political science had in mind by our author? Further remarks on the subject may be found on pages 140 and 141 of the last number of this REVIEW.

EDGAR DAWSON.

*The Great Illusion; A Study of the Relation of Military Power in Nations to their Economic and Social Advantage.* By NORMAN ANGELL. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910. Pp. 388.)

As the author remarks in his preface, the present volume is the outcome of a large pamphlet published in Europe at the end of last year (1909) entitled "Europe's Great Optical Illusion." That pamphlet appears to have been the result of more than a decade of study and of discussion with men of light and leading in various countries. It aroused much interest and some severe criticism, in the light of which the present work has been revised and from which it appears to have greatly benefited.

The title of the book—The Great Illusion—may repel some fastidious or academic readers, but such should be assured that this is a serious and important as well as an interesting work which deserves the most careful study and consideration. Indeed, it may be doubted whether, within its entire range, the peace literature of the Anglo-Saxon world has ever produced a more fascinating or significant study. It is gratifying to those who appreciate the value and importance of the work that editions of "The Great Illusion" are to appear simultaneously in London, New York, Paris, Leipsic, Copenhagen, Madrid, Borgå (Finland), Leyden, Turin, Stockholm and Tokio.

To those who are more or less familiar with the writings of such